14. G. A. Grow, *†

15. Alison White. 16. John J. Abel.

17. Wilson Reilly.

with the other; for it would have no more rights than we, until admitted into the Union, and that would create another howl. There is no law of Congress which allows the Territorial Government any power to form a State. In Michigan, the Territorial Government got up a Constitution for a State, and was refused admission. The people formed one also, but in the same way in which we have, and were admitted; so with California. I was then with Governor Geary. Upon the acquisi-tion of that State, the people were under the old Mexican Government. A new one was formed by the people; and when once perfected, nothing more was ever heard of the old one. Congress admitted them—it could do nothing else. It never can and never will compel a State to change its Constitution. No attempt will be made to stop us, except by a legal pro-cess—and all such we should carry up to the Supreme Court; and before a decision could be got, there we would be, in the Union. What then would be the need?

All that is necessary for us to do, is to keep aloof from the doings of the bogus Legislature, and keep up our own. Governor Geary, in his veto message, said that, if we do not vote, we must submit to those who do. We must vote, and do so apart from, and repudiate, the affairs of the Territorial Legislature. In this way we can test our strength, and yet make no acknowl-

You now have my reasons for my course. which has been so much misunderstood, as well as my views of future policy. I do not blame you for condemning it without a knowledge of the facts as I have given them. I should have felt just so myself. I may have erred in judg-ment—I probably have; I am fallible, as all men are-I am very fallible. But it has always been my highest endeavor to serve the cause of Kansas-to labor for her freedom. Gentlemen, I thank you for the kindness with which you have heard me.

Correspondence of the Evening Post. Escape of Political Prisoners - Prospect of An other War.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 16, 1857. The last of the political prisoners are now a liberty. There were three yet remaining at Tecumseh the day before yesterday. On Fri day, the news came up here that one had been put in chains by Marshal Pardee. That night, a file was sent down to him, and vesterday morning he called at the Topeka Hotel, for lodgings. He is almost totally deaf, in consequence of his long imprisonment. His name James Townsley. He was formerly from Maryland, and was one of Capt. Brown's company; Henry Kilbourne, a boy of fifteen years, who had been sentenced to twelve months con-finement in the county jail by Judge Cato, without trial, is another; and George Putnam, a Pro-Slavery lawyer, who was imprisoned by Judge Lecompte, for acting as counsel and tes-tifying in the Hickory Point case for the pris-oner. The two latter escaped last night. A single guard was in the room with them, but, being a Pro Slavery man, he was quite easily got drunk, and they had no difficulty in putting

themselves on file for freedom.

Everything indicates that we are to have another war, and it is to come scon. It will probably be brought on by an attempt to collect taxes for the support of the bogus Govern-ment, under the so-called laws. Another rup ture once made, no man can point out the end. Yet we are even now living in a state of latent war. There has been no peace, except at a sacrifice of our right. Better war for liberty than such a peace.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.-The Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi has accepted the office of Governor of Kansas, vice Geary, resigned. The post of Territorial Secretary of Stanton, of Tennessee.

The New York Times gives the following biography of the new Governor of Kansas:

Robert J. Walker, the son of Judge Walker one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States was born in Pennsylvania, and, believe, not far from the home of Mr. Buchanan. He studied law under his own father. and practiced his profession at Pittsburgh, where he married a daughter of Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia, and a grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin. The first nomination of Andrew lackson for the Presidency was made by young Walker, shortly after he was admitted to the bar, at a convention of the Pennsylvania De-mocracy. After his emigration to Mississippi, he became identified with Texan independence, but took no leading part in national matters until the declaration of South Carolina in favor of nullification had excited his zeal in behalf of the Union. Then succeeded the famous struggle between himself and Poindexter-the latter the right-hand of Calhoun in Mississippi, through whom he hoped to gain over that State to the cause of secession. Walker, in the Senate, soon became a con-

fidential friend of Jackson, and took a leading part in the annexation of Texas; but be it renembered by those who distrust him on account of his supposed Pro Slavery proclivities, that he strenuously opposed Mr. Calhoun's project of making all of Texas slave territory, and was the main instrument of making the freedom of the soil of the northern portion of our newly-acquired possessions a condition of annexation. Walker was first requested by Mr. Polk to

enter his Cabinet as Attorney General, that post being deemed most in accordance with his astes; but subsequent events transferred him to the Treasury Department. He then inaugurated the "revenue," as distinguished from the "protection" tariff system, and drew up and reported the tariff of 1846.
Walker is the only Cabinet officer who has

had his reports reprinted abroad. Sir Robert Peel, had them printed, for the benefit of the House of Commons, and his is the honor of being the only financial minister whom the world has produced, who has advanced Government stocks, and maintained them above par, during a foreign war, and while it was borrowing money daily. The Cabinet have had several consultations

relative to the affairs of Kansas. Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of State, will leave for Kan sas on the 6th of April, and be the acting Gov ernor until the arrival of Gov. Walker, whose private business will detain him here till the second Monday in May. The outlines of the instructions to Governor

Walker have been agreed upon by the Cabinet, and proceed on the principle of recognising the Kansas statutes as valid. The principal business with which he is charged is to see that the people have free, independent, and uninterrupted expression of opinion, and the exercise of suffrage, concerning the affairs of the Territory, in carrying out the provisions of the cen-sus and registry law, and that for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The troops heretofore employed in the Terri-tory are to be removed, and others not engaged in the former difficulties to be ordered thither ; but it is not apprehended there will be any use

for them nor the militia.

Mr. Woodson, who has been superseded by Mr. Stanton as Secretary of State for Kansas will be appointed to the land office, in that

LETTER OF HON. R. J. WALKER.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1857. DEAR SIR: I have, at your request, reconsidered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudg-ed by any portion my fellow citizens, in or out of

Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, ed with sores, and nearly dead." unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to United States, and is in accordance with the

he interfered with ours, he must also interfere views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an eppeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of

I contemplate no appeal to military power. in the hope that my countrymer of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote if a majority of the people of that Territory. f this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future for Kansas but civil war, extending its baleful influence throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to its minent haz-

I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust hese difficulties, in the full confidence, so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the cordial

As it will be impossible for noto leave for Kansas before the second Monda, of May next, I would desire my appointment to take effect hat date. Very respectfully, your friend, R. WALKER. rom that date.

James Buchanan, President of the United Styles.

THE REPEALING ACTS OF WANSAS.

There were certain acts of the first Legisla are of the Territory of Kansas which seemed to be universally condemned, and which received the special reprobation of such prominent Senators as Messrs. Cass, Weller, and others, and which the bill of Mr. Toombs proposed to annul by authority of Congress. The subjoined enactments, which we find certified by the Chief Clerk of the Council, will show how far the work of repeal has gone: Be it enacted by the Governor and the Legisla-

tive Assembly of the Territory of Kansas: SEC. 1. That so much of the eleventh section of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections as provides that any person challanged as a voter may be required to take an oath or affirmation that he will sustain the provisions of the several acts of Congress in that section specified, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. All officers hereafter elected or ap-

pointed to any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the laws of this Territory shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully to demean himself in office, and no other. SET, 3. All attorneys at law obtaining a li-

cence in this Territory shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to or-ganize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully and honestly to demean himself in his practice.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from

This act to take elect and be in the and after its passage. Thomas Johnson,

President of the Council.

WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That the twelfth section of an act entitled "An act to punish offences against slave property," be and the same is hereby repealed. THOMAS JOHNSON,

President of the Council. WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House.

JEFFERSON AND KENT AGAINST TANEY.

Jefferson thought as to the possibility of persons of color being citizens of the United States, quotes the following passage from a proclama tion issued by Jefferson in reference to the famous outrage of the British man-of-war Leopard upon the frigate Chesapeake. To under stand the force of this quotation, it should be recollected that of the four seamen taken from the Chesapeake on the claim of being deserters from the British service, the only two born in the United States were two colored men, natives of Maryland. The passage in Jefferson's

proclamation is a follows.

"This enormity was not without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force from a ship of war of the United States a part of her crew; and that no circumstance :night be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States," But not only did Jefferson ascribe citizen-

ship to free colored persons, he escribed it also to slaves. In that famous and of often-quoted denunciation of Slavery in his Notes on Virginia," after enumerating some of its evils, he proceeds as follows:

"And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the into enemies, destroys the morals of the one and the amor patrice of the other?" In this passage, Jefferson ascribes citizenship

to the slaves no less than to the reemen. Chancellor Kent's opinion of the right of negroes to citizenship is no less explicitly expressed, in his Commentaries on American Law, vol ii, p. 258, note:

"Perhaps, after all, the question [whether a negro is or is not a citizen of the United States depends more on a verbal than c 1 an essential distinction. It is certain that t! . Constitution and statute law of New York (Const., art. 2; N. Y. Revised Statutes, vol. 1, p. 126, sec. 2) speak of men of color as being citizens, and capable of being freeholders and entitled to vote. And if, at common law, all human beings born within the liegeance of the king, and under the king's obedience, were natural-born sub-jects, and not aliens, I do not perceive why this doctrine does not apply to these United States, in all cases in which there is no express constitutional or statute declaration to the contrary. Blacks, whether born free or in bondage if born under the jurisdiction and allegiance of

the United States, are natives, and not aliens. They are what the common law terms natural-born subjects. Subject and citizen are, in a degree, convertible terms, as applied to natives; and though the term citizen seems to be appropriate to republican freemen, yet we are, equally with the inhabitants of all other countries, subjects, for we are equally bound by allegiance and subjection to the Government and law of the land. The privilege of voting, and the legal capacity for office, are not essential to the character of a citizen, for women are citizens with out either; and free people of color may enjoy the one, and may acquire, and hold, and devise, and transmit by hereditary descent, real and personal estates. The better opinion I should think was, that negro or other slaves, born with-in and under the allegiance of the United States, are natural-born subjects, but not citizens. Citizens, under our Constitutions and laws, mean free inhabitants, born within the United States, or naturalized under the laws of Congress. If a slave, born in the United States, be manumitted, or otherwise lawfully discharged

from bondage, or if a black man be born with-in the United States, and born free, he becomes bilities as the laws of the States respectively may deem it expedient to prescribe to free BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A SLAVE.-A man named Vincent Rosson, says the West Ten-

nessee Argus, has recently been run out of that town for appearing to claim a runaway slave woman, who was induced to leave his slave woman, who was induced to leave his service by the most barbarous treatment we ever heard of. The Argus says:

"We are informed that he pushed her out into the weather during the coldest of last winter, bare-footed and poorly clad, until her fingers and toes were badly frosted; he then took his knife and cut them off, and threw them into the fire—poured hot water and threw hot embers on her—beat and abused her in every way which the devil himself could have invented and she is only eleven or twelve years old.

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.-The Oxygens decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the tions.

"POPULAR ! OVEREIGNTY" IN UTAH. Destroying the Records of the United States

Courts. A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald writes from Salt Lake City as follows : In March last, William A. Hickman, Alexan

der McKea, Thurias J. Johnson, and others, broke open the coor of the district clerk's office in Salt Lake Cit?, on Saturday night, before the sitting of the dis rict court, and took therefrom the papers, receives, and documents, belonging to the court; and after Judge Kinney instructed the Grand July it was their duty to inquire into the offence, and bring the offenders to justice, this man Y uning instructed the Grand Jury that that it was a G intile court, and, as such, the Saints of God Fac nothing to do with the matter; and that if the d—d Gentiles had business to settle, bey must do it in some other place than in Jah Territory. Nothing was done with the declaration of the settle of the s done with the off nders. Again: A man by the name of Baker (a Mormon) was tried for murdering a dural boy, in Judge Drummond's court, at Fillmore City; and, although the proof showed one of h) most aggravated cases of showed one of the most aggravated cases of murder, the Grand Jury (all Mormons, of course) brought in a visite of murder in the second degree; this was on Wednesday, and although the sentence was pronounced on Baker, and he started towards he penitentiary, yet before the sixth Sabbath be lad a full and complete pardon from Gove nor Young, and really never went as far as the penitentiary, but, on the other hand, acc impanied Governor Young to church on the tabath next after his trial and conviction. The reason assigned for his person conviction... The reason assigned for his pardon was, that he was a Saint, and a d-d Gentile Judge should not have the pleasure of seeing one of the Sain's of God put in prison for the murder of so unlesses a being as a dumb boy; that, if people we've so unfortunate as to have that could not speak, they were incapable of becoming Saints, and it was a blessing to kill them off, and save the parents the trouble of bringing them up; and that God required a human being to talk before he could pray.

Again, I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever com-mitted in the Ukited States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate ord r and direction, of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormon in high standing in the church and under the Advice of Brigham Young repaired to the Bice of the Hon. G. P. Stiles one of the Uni ed States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the offic of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions, filed tway, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territo ry of Utah. The reason given for this treason ous act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain in the Territory and that what efficers were now in the Territo ry must leavé as soon as grass grows, or he will send them to hell across lots.

It seems now to be a settled fact that the

laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the church, and that is the will of Brigaam Young, who most clearly is the most brufal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs without an equal. Often have the fourts decided against the enactments of the Utah statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go or after their own order of business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon, and that any one who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given The Boston Atlas, by way of showing what by the United States Government. In vain may one try for justice, where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land, when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c., all bound by a Secret oath of hostility, not only to all the laws of Congress, but toward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Ter-

ritory of Utah. Letter from U. S. Justice Drummond

S in Francisco, Feb. 25, 1857. In your pape of this date, I notice an article over the signature of Amicus Curice, relative to affairs in Ut in Territory; and among other thigs your cor espondent speaks of the books, records, &c., he ving been taken from the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, from the office of Judg's Stiles, &c., but does not say what became or the books, records, and other things, belonging to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The facts, sir, are, that they were burned up in the City of Great Salt Lake, and no actice taken of the outrage by any one in authority at that place. While the matier is being made public, it is just as well to tell what was done with the records, &c., of the Supreme Court, and the library furnished by the United States for the benefit of the Federal officers of that Territory.

W. W. DRUMMOND. PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN AND AMERI-

This Convention on the 26th, after passing resolution to admit both sets of delegates from Philadelphia, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, as follows:

CAN UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Wilmot - 50 | Sullivan 20 McCombs - - 19 Kunkel Jordan Mickler - - 13 | Moorhead The whole number of votes cast were

making 77 necessary to a choice. There being no election, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot. The names of Messrs. Mickler, Jordan, Sullivan, McCombs, and Keim, were withdrawn. The result of the second ballot was as follows:

David Wilmot - 99 | Covode - - 23 Moorhead - 2 - 23

The whole number of votes cast was 157 making 79 necessary to a choice, and Mr. Wil mot, receiving more than a majority, was de The nomination was declared unanimou

amid great enthuliasm.
William Millws d, of Philadelphia, was then nominated on the first ballot for Canal Com-Messrs. James Veech and Joseph L. Lewis

were then nomineted as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Convention adopted a series of strong Anti-Slavery resolves, condemning in strong terms the late declaion of the Supreme Court of the United States, asserting the power of Congress over the Territories, and declaring

their unwillingness to abridge the rights of any class of citizens. The Convention adjourned sine die.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DRED SCOTT CASE. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of March 28t 1, says:

Much inquiry is made in reference to the time when the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case will appear officially before the public. Hith rto, only an abstract of the opinion has appeared, as reported for the asso-ciated press. It arn that the venerable Chief Justice Taney he not filed his opinion in the clerk's office, but vas expected to do so to-day or on Monday.

of the court, Mr.

volume in which
tices in the Dred
volume will soon

e published in this city.

APPOINTMENTS. -The principal California appointments are— ol. B. F. Washington, Collector, San Francisco; Frank Tifford, Naval Officer; William 3. Dameron, Surveyor; Maj. Sciomon, Marsha, Northern District. Elder succeeds Foreme a as Postmaster at Sacra-Kansas.

I understand that you and all your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular rate.

Way which the devil himself could have invented as Postmaster at Sacramento, and Lester Collector at Stockton, vice Scofield. Charle H. Winder is appointed Judge Advocate of the Naval Court of Inquiry, vice Carlisle, resigned. This office is worth

Ex-Governor gler, of California, has been appointed Ministo: to Chili, vice Starkweather. The following tre the leading appointments for the port of N w York:

Collector, Aug 1stus Schell; Surveyor, Eman-uel B. Hart; No 7 Agent, George B. Sanders; Marshal, Isaiah Tynders.

The United States mail steamship Illinois left Aspinwall at 5.40 P. M. on the 19th inst., and

The deserters from Walker's army in Costa Rica had issued an address, dated Feb. 24, strongly urging their companions remaining in Walker's service to follow their example, and take refuge in Costa Rica. They denounce Gen. Walker, as a selfish oppressor. The ad-dress had been distributed among the filibuster

recruits in Nicaragua.

The California papers, in their summary of news, have the following items:

The most exciting topics during the last fortnight have been the impeachment of our State Treasurer, Dr. Bates, and Comptroller Whitman, by the Assembly, and the proceedings consequent thereto. The Senate has adopted a resolution to sit as a high court of impeachment quent thereto. The Senate has adopted a resolution to sit as a high court of impeachment on the case of the Treasurer, on the 5th of the present month, and on that of the Comptroller on the 9th. Dr. Bates has since been arrested on two separate charges of felony, and held to bail in \$10,000 on each charge. Rowe, who was committed to prison for refusing to answer the grand intra still remains in custody.

the grand jury, still remains in custody.

The Committee on Claims in the Senate have reported that, although many of the claims referred to them are valid and correct, yet they cannot recommend their payment, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, that all liabilities incurred by the State, since she exceeded the limit of \$300,000 prescribed by the Constitution, are void. The Supreme Court, in the case of Nougues agt. the Secretary of State, have reiterated their former opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of all the State debt over the \$300,000 authorized by the Constitu-

John Hyde, an ex Mormon elder, is lecturing against that sect to large congregations, in various parts of the State.

The election for State Senator, to fill the considerable discussion. It was then referred considerable discussion. vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Frank Tilford, was held on the 24th ult.

Three candidates were in the field, viz: F. A. Woodworth, People's Ticket; Franklin
L. Jones, Democrat; and Frederick P. Tracy, left Washington on the 25th, for Philadelphia,

and 1,121 over both Tracy and Jones. From all parts of the mines, the reports are most favorable. Water is now abundant, and

worked, that could not be before.

A rich deposite of coal has been found near Mormon Island, twenty-two miles east of Sacramento city, near the terminus of the railroad. An addition of twenty-five men was made at Los Angeles to Mr. Crabb's emigrant company for the Gadsden purchase.

Our latest dates from Oregon are to the 26th February. The Commissioners for examining the late Indian war claims are in session at Salem. Good iron ore has been found on the Zalantin

having been taken prisoner by Skloom, the Indian chief, demanded for his ransom two white issued by the opposition members of the Legislature, intended to include both Americans is the organization. Dele-Father Pandosy, the Catholic missionary, many years before, the snow being so deep in the interior as to impede the roads, and cause great suffering to the stock. Most military operations had, in consequence, been suspend

From the Bogota papers, up to February 19, it appears that Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, who were commissioned by the United States Government to demand reparation for the outrages committed on American citizens in the riot. which took place on the 15th of April last, on the Panama railroad, had not been favorably received by the Government of New Granada. The tone of the press is also bitterly hostile to the propositions of the United States Govern-ment, which are reported as follows: 1. Of the inter-oceanic transit, two neutral

and free districts shall be formed, each with a Government of its own, but dependent upon that of New Granada. 2. Trial by jury and religious liberty are guarantied. The right of suffrage is limited to those having certain property qualifications, and

all the inhabitants are citizens. 3. The Government of these districts must aid the company with force, and in case of their not doing it, the United States consuls may raise bodies of police and levy taxes temporarily. These may be levied even upon the railroad company and passengers, in which levy the consuls are to have more authority than the Legislatures or the municipal officers, for whom

the transit is free. 4. The islands of Taboga, Taboquilla, Flamenco, Perico i Culbera, in the vicinity of Panama, are to be ceded in entire sovereignty to the United States, for the construction them of arsenals and a naval station.

5. In case of necessity, the districts may be temporarily occupied by the United States mil-6. The taxes upon the railroad are ceded to the United States. The damages consequent upon the affair of the 15th of April are to be paid, and the United States gives to New Gran-ada a large sum, from which is to be deducted

the amount New Granada must pay for the The sums to which references are made above

are left in bank. The Tiempo, a New New Granalian journal,

"We learn from a reliable source that the Government had promptly and positively re-fused Mr. Morse's proposition; that he had re-quested that they might be reconsidered, but that there was not the least prospect of the de-

cision being altered. "In Congress, the bill introduced by the Secretary of State, expressive of the adhesion of New Granada to the points of international law laid down at the conference at Paris, has been rejected, the House feeling more inclined to adopt the views of the United States Govern-

ment on the subject, as contained in Secretary Marcy's letter of the 28th of July, 1856. "The House of Representatives threw out, on the second reading, the bill proposed by the Secretary of State, declaring citizens of the other Republics of South America entitled to citizenship in New Granada.

"The Senate threw out, on the third reading the bill to make all the ports on the Pacific coast free, and the treaty of commerce and territorial boundary between New Granada and "In the House of Representatives, the bill

Contemplated Partition of Nicaragua. John P. Hale, U. S. Senator from New

Intelligence was received by the Illinois, on saturday, that a Convention is now in ses at San Miguel, in the Republic of Salvador, for the partition of Nicaragua among the States of ton Tr. Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Konduras. It weak. is understood that Nicaragua is a consenting

party.

It is intended that the partition shall be nearly as follows: Costa Rica will take both banl s of the San Juan river and the territory between the Lake and the Caribbean Sea. Hondy as will take Chontailas. The rest will fall to I an Salvador. And if so, it will be a great acqt isition. For San Salvador is the most populor; for her extent, and a removal of many of her inhabitants into the new territory would, it is believed, be relief from which great benef ts would

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE PACIFIC Convention, and it is believed that they will be this year; district judges, board of education, agreed upon unanimously, without material al-

From the earliest time since the independe of Nicaragua was achieved, the leading men of Aspinwall at 5.40 r. M. on the 1sh files, and arrived at New York at 7 o'clock A. M. on the 28th. She brings the California mails of March 5th, \$1,137,128 in treasure on freight, and 313 passengers.

Granada and those of J.con have been the heads of hostile parties which have never ceased to fight for the control of the Government. The ground of their difficulties is geographical, the The steamer Panama, from San Juan del Sur, brought to Panama 125 deserters from Walker, all in a very destitute condition. Their passage to the United States was paid by the Costa Rican Government, and 100 were taken on board the steamer Granada for New Orleans, and 25 came in the steamer Illinois to New Costa Rica. The next intelligence will probably in the part of their difficulties is geographical, the commercial interests of Granada being with the Atlantic, and those of Leon with the Pacific. By the proposed mode of settlement, Leon will be within the jurisdiction of San Salvador, and Granada (now in ruins) in that of Costa Rica. The next intelligence will probably in scheme.-N. Y. Evening Post.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE ON THE DRED SCOTT DECISION .- On the 23d instant, Mr. Harris introduced in the Senate of Pennsylvania the following resolution:

"Whereas the Supreme Court, ordained by the Constitution as the highest sanctuary or the Constitution as the highest sanctuary of justice, through the preponderance which the Slave Oligarchy possesses in its councils, has become little else than the willing tool of the Pro-Slavery politicians, and has rendered a judgment in the Dred Scott case which is a more monstrous prevarication of truth and right than any to be found in the records of any nation calling itself free and earliestered at herefore. calling itself free and enlightened: therefore,
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the re-

cent decision of the Supreme Court of the Uni-ted States, by which the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in the Northwestern Territo-ry, and the Missouri Compromise, which for-ever prohibited Slavery or involuntary servitude in all that territory now contained in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, are declared unconstitutional and void, and which decided the National Constitution confers expressly property in slaves, and guaranties that right to every State, is a flagrant outrage upon the six-teen free States of the Union, and making negro Slavery a national institution; and that we believe, with Judges McLean and Curtis, that the court exceeded its jurisdiction in making that decision, and that it has no binding author-

to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Jordan, Walton, Harris, Welsh, and Gazzam.

where the health of Mrs. Pierce will require The whole number of votes cast, including 75 him to remain for some time. In what part scattering, was 7,957—of which Woodworth received 4,501, Jones 2,903, and Tracy 477, giving Woodworth a majority of 1,598 over Jones, was at first selected, but he finds the land in its neighborhood too dear for the comparatively small fortune he has been able to save from his Presidential income. He therefore hopes to is to be had in many localities where it could not be found for years past. Owing to this, many rich places in the dry diggings are being he will devote himself to the raising of horses and stock cattle. Three of his horses left Balti- is so deservedly celebrated in connection with more last week, in a steamer, for New Hamp- the discovery of Neptune. Yours, &c., THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION, which

met at Harrisbug yesterday, appears to have been very numerously attended by both Ameri-cans and Republicans. The platform and can-didates will be regarded with much interest, for the present juncture is a very important one in the politics of Pennsylvania. The call originally put forth for the meeting of this body was that issued by the Republican State Comgates have been elected under both calls, and Clarendon, in behalf of the Government, republican party stood out separate and apart and, upon the fulfilment of that condition, Engfrom all others, as it does in New York. We land would immediately evacuate the Persian and were supporters of Fremont, and it is natural that they should be loth to separate from the great party with which they so strong-ly sympatize. Nevertheless, they cannot main-tain both organizations, and the present Con-vention must decide the political character of the opposition in this State. In our judgment. all attempts to unite with the straight-out Fillmoreites must prove abortive, for the reason that there is no more affinity between them and the Republicans than between the latter and the Democrats. If we are to have a consolidated opposition, it must be one based on the principle of resistance to the extension of Slavery. Success in the approaching gubernatorial campaign is of far less importance than the

permanent organization of the Republican party.—Philadelphia N. American, March 26. SALE OF DR. BURDELL'S FURNITURE.-The sale by auction of the furniture of the late Dr. Harvey Burdell, under an order of the Surrogate, granted on application of the Public Administrator, is progressing at No. 31 Bond street as we go to press. The crowd in attandance is exceedingly large, every room in the house being compactly filled by those who are curious to look upon the scene of the late bloody tragedy. The crowd is composed largely of women.

A strong police force is in attendance, to preserve order and look out for the light fingered gentry, several of whom are known to be around. The sale is going on in one of the upper rooms. The auctioneer is nearly as facetious as the Coroner was at the same place some weeks ago, but keeps well on the side of decorum. Some pieces of the furniture sold for large prices, their chief recommendation being their association with the famous murder; but other articles, and the Doctor's books, of which

he had a fair collection, brought but little.— Post, March 30th. FUNERAL OF MR. BUCHANAN'S NEPHEW .-The funeral of the late Elliott E. Lane took place on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of his brother, James B. Lane, in Lancaster. His sister, Miss Harriet T. Lane, accompanied by James B. Henry, the President's private secretary, was present at the funeral.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW .- The President received on Thursday, 26th ultimo, by telegraph, the melancholy intelligence of the death of his nephew, Colonel Elliott Eskridge Lane, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He died at his residence in Lancaster, on Thursday morning, in the prime of early manhood, about 32 years of age. He was unmarried. Col. Lane was a native of Mercersburg, in that State, but has resided in Lancaster for the last ten years. His death was very sudden, for although he had been ill for a day or two, with inflammation of the bowels, his condition was not thought to be dangerous until a few hours before he died.

MR. SPEAKER BANKS.—Mr. Speaker Banks returned home on Monday. A highly eulogistic letter to him, closing with an invitation to a public dinner, has been addressed to him by the Boston merchants. among the signatures proposed by the Secretary of State for the settlement of the Mackintosh claims passed the third reading."

set-the Boston mercana. and Sears, the Lawrences, James W. Paige, John A. Lowell, Francis Skinner, and William H. Prescott.

> Hampshire, has partially recovered from his late sickness. He was one of the victims of the National Hotel malady, and, according to the Bos ton Traveller of the 27th, still looks pale and

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION FOR IOWA. A Constitutional Convention, which had been sitting in Iowa City through February, completed its labors and adjourned on the 6th inst. Some of the features of the Constitution formed by it are novel and important—as follows:

The State is to be divided by its next Legislature into eleven judicial districts, whereof each is to elect by popular vote a district judge, to serve for four years, and to be paid \$1,600 per annum. The Supreme Court is to consist of three Judges, also elected by the people, derived.

In agreeing to this arrangemen, it is understood that Nicaragua will require each of the States to keep a sufficient force it the territory they may receive, to preserve peace and

States to keep a sufficient force it the territory they may receive, to preserve peace and

States to keep a sufficient force it the territory they may receive, to preserve peace and suppose the territory that the suppose the to serve six years, one to go out every second year. They are to have \$2,000 per angust the suppose the total period of the s

security to person and property.

It is also understood that all the Powers interested will stipulate that after the lapse of a number of years, (to be named,) the fragments shall be permitted to unite againas an independent Republic, without opposition, if they shall desire to do so.

The above are the main poir a before the jected, by a popular vote at the annual election next August. This election is hereafter to be held on the second Tuesday in October, on which day a Governor, &c., are to be chosen Address J. S. SHAW, Union Mills, Indiana.

&c., are to be chosen next year.

With regard to the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored race, the Convention provided for the submission of this as a separate question next August, in the following manner:

"SEC. 14. At the same election that this Constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word 'white' from the article on the 'Right of Suffrage,' shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, in a manner following, viz: 'A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box.

And those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, Shall the word white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?' 'Yes.' And those given against the proposition shall have the words, Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?' 'No.' And if, at said election, the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this Constitution, then said word 'white' shall be stricken from said article, and be no part thereof." Here, all who desire suffrage shall be free and universal, are required to vote so; while those who wish to defeat that equality are permitted to skulk the vote; and all who for any reason fail to vote on this question, are to be counted on the side of inequality and caste!

THE ANTICIPATED COMET.—It is possible that some of our readers may have been alarmed at the statements which have been made, on the authority of M. Babinet, a French savant, to the effect that this globe of ours was to be pretty severely shaken by coming in contact with a comet next June. But we are happy to be able to announce, on very good anthority, that no such calamity is likely to occur. The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser has applied to Professor Peirce, of Cambridge, for information on the subject, and has received the following satisfactory reply from that distinguished mathematician:

HARVARD COLLEGE, March 24, 1857. MY DEAR SIR: What Babinet, who is an excellent popular lecturer, a good physicist, but no geometer or astronomer, may have written about a possible comet or collision with a comet, or what some unknown German may have done of the same kind, is wholly unknown to me. But neither of them, supposing the German to be of equal scientific position with Babi-net, can have predicted in June any such collision; for I am positive that there are not the da-for such a computation, and Babinet is at least of too respectable abilities to involve himself in such an absurdity.

The only matter of prediction, relating to comets, which has recently come under my observation, consists of a series of signal failures committed by the English astronomer, Hind, which have been discussed with cutting severity by a German mathematician, and shown to be utterly without foundation. This Hind is the man who was recently appointed to the control of the English Nautical Almanac, in opposition to the rival claims of Adams, whose name

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The Persian Treaty-Spanish Hostilities against

Mexico, &c. The steamship Europa, which left Liverpoon on the 14th, arrived at Halifax on the 27th.

The principal topic of excitement in Eng land was the coming election of Parliament deciding the fate of the present Ministry. The prevailing impression is, that Palmerston will carry a small majority.

In reply to a question in Parliament, as to icans in the organization. Dele- the nature of the Persian treaty, the Earl of

t is now impossible to say exactly what is the plied, that the treaty was of the most satisfacpolitical character of the Convention. We regret this, because it is high time that the Re-Herat within three months after its ratification, W. M. Gwin land would immediately evacuate the Persian are aware that nine-tenths of the Americans of the interior are really Republicans in principle, gained, as England was to be placed on a foot ing with the most favored nations, while all further disputes between Persia and Affghanistan were to be referred to the arbitration of The Paris correspondent of the Independance

Belge publishes the following, as the chief points of the Anglo-Persian treaty, just signed at Paris: "1. The whole of the Persian territory which s or may be occupied by the English troops up to the proclamation of peace in those parts, is to be completely evacuated by the English.

"2. Persia recognises the independence of Affghanistan; that is to say, Persia makes a solemn engagement not to interfere any more in the affairs of Affghanistan.

"3. Herat is restored to its independence. That province will henceforth be governed by its native rulers.

"4. Renewal of the treaty of commerce concluded between Persia and England. England will henceforth be treated in the Persian Em-

pire on the footing of the most-favored nation;

Persia equally so in the British Empire.

"5. England renounces henceforth affording protection to Persian subjects.

"6. Mr. Murray, the British Minister, who resided at Teheran before the war, will return to Teheran, where he will be received with great honors by the Persian Government."

The Earl of Elgin has accepted the office of Plenipotentiany to the Court of Pekin, and win proceed thither as soon as he has been made sufficiently acquainted with the views of her

Majesty's Government. After presiding as Speaker in the House of Commons for eighteen years, to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, on the 9th inst., announced his intention to retire from the office at the close of the present Parliament. The House having gone into committee, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution placing at the disposal of the Crown £4,000 per annum, to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life. The motion was carried at once,

amid loud cheers. In France, the Neufchatel Conference was progressing slowly in considering the proposi-tions of the Prussian Government. The statement of the Bank of France, for the month of February, shows a cash increase of 23,464,600 francs, and an increase in the branch banks of 3.472,000 francs.

The Spanish Government are continuing prepparations for the war against Mexico. It is parations for the war against mexico. It is probable that the operations will be limited to a blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz, and will not extend to the landing of a military force, which the dangers of the country and the climate might render hazardous.

News from Circassia has been received, to the effect that the Circassians had again beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba, and that the Russians were driven over the river, with a loss of 400 men, 4 pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. The Russians were seeking to take possession of the Chuttla, and its soversign had demanded the interposition of the A Russian corps of 3,000 men have been re

ceived with enthusiasm at Tabriz, in Persia. The Russian army destined to act against the Affghans has been reinforced.

RAPID WRITING.

EVERY one has observed, with impatience, the tediousness of ordinary writing, as compared with the
rapid play of the organs of speech, and wished for some
contrivance by which the fingers could keep pace with
the tongue. Phonography accomplishes the desired object. It is written with an alphabet composed of the simplest geometrical signs, which accurately represent the
sounds of spoken words. It may be written six times as
fast as he ordinary long hand, and is equally legible;
and such is the simplicity of the art, that its principles
may be easily mastered, even without the aid of a teacher.

"Had Phonography been known forty years ago, it

may be easily mastered, even without the aid of a teacher.

"Had Phonography been known forty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years of hard labor."—Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

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"I have used Phonography almost every day for the

60 cts., in postage stamps or silver, it will be sent to an address, postage paid, by return mail. Address LONGLEY BROTHERS.

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Coffee, Java

MARKETS.

3.50 (3.75

· 15.00 @20.00

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Lime, Rockla	nd						1.20	a	0.00
Lime, commo	n						85	6	00
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.									

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

AS FAR AS ELECTED. THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.) Term expires.
ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, jr. - 1859
Benjamin Fitzpatrick - 1861
ARANAS.
William K. Sebastian - 1859
William K. Sebastian - 1859 1861 NEW HAMPSHIRE 1863 John P. Hale M. W. Bates - 1859 David L. Yulce

MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce
Anthony Kennedy* 1861 WISCON - 1863 Charles Durkee Jefferson Davis - - 1863 RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES Democrats, (in Roman) * Know Nothings Total member: . .

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two hundred and thirty-four members. ARKANSAS. 1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren.

DELAWARE. 1. William G. Whiteley. FLORIDA. 1. George S. Hawkins.

ILLINOIS. 1. E. B. Washburn.*† 6. Thos. L. Harris. 2. J. E. Farnsworth. 7. Jas. C. Allen.* 3. Owen Lovejoy.† 8. Robert Smith. 4. William Kellogg.† 9. S. S. Marshall.* 5. Isaac N. Morris INDIANA. 1. James Lockhart. 7. John G. Davis.

2. Wm. H. English.* 8. James Wilson.† 3. James Hughes. 9. Schuyler Colfax.* 4. James B. Foley. 10. Sam. Brenton.* 5. David Kilgore. 11. John U. Pettit.* 6. James M. Grigg. IOWA. 1. Sam. R. Curtis. † 2. Timothy Davis. MAINE.

1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.†

2. Chas. J. Gitman. † 5. I. Washburn, jr. * † MASSACHUSETTS. 1. Robert B. Hall.*† 7. N. P. Banks.*† 2. Jas. Buffinton.*+ 8. C. L. Knapp.*† 3. W. S. Damrell.*† 9. Eli Thaver, 4. L. B. Comins. *+ 10. C. C. Chaffee.*† 5. A. Burlingame.*† 11. Henry L. Dawes. 6. Timothy Davis. *†

MICHIGAN. 3. D. Walbridge,*+ 2. Henry Waldron. *† 4. D. C. Leach. † MISSOURI. 5. S. II. Woodson. 1. F. P. Blair, jr.† - Anderson. ‡ 6. John S. Phelps.* 3. Jas. S. Green.

7. Sam. Caruthers. 4. - Craig.1 NEW JERSEY. 4. John Huyler. 1. I. D. Clawson. *† 2. G. R. Robbins. *+ 5. J. R. Wortendyke 3. G. B. Adrian.

18. C. B. Cochrane.

32. Israel T. Hatch.

33. R. E. Fenton.

19. Oliver A. Morse.

 George Taylor.
 Dan. E. Sickles. 20. O. B. Matteson. 21. H. Bennett.* 4. John Kelly.* 5. Wm. B. Maclay. 22. H. C. Goodwin. 6. John Cochrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard. 7. Elijah Ward. 24. A. P. Granger.* 8. Horace F. Clark. 25. Ed. B. Morgan.* 26. E. B. Pottle.† 10. A. L. Murray.*† 27. J. M. Parker.*+ 12. John Thompson. 29. S. G. Andrews.† 30. J. W. Sherman. 13. Ab. B. Olin + 14. Erastus Corning. 31. S. M. Burroughs 15 Edward Dodd.*f

1. John A. Searing.

16. Geo. W. Palmer. †

17. F. E. Spinner.*† 1. G. H. Pendleton. 11. V.B. Horton.*†
2. W. S. Grovesbeck. 12. Samuel S. Cox. 3. L. D. Campbell.*† 13. John Sherman.*†
4. M. H. Nichols.*† 14. Philemon Bliss.*† 14. Philemon Bliss.*† 16. O. B. Thompson.† 5. Richard Mott. #+ 6. J. R. Cockerel. 17. Wm. Lawrence. 18. Benj. Leiter.*† 19. Edward Wade.*† 7. Aaron Harlan.*† 8. Benj. Stanton.*†
9. — Hall. 20. J. R. Giddings.*† 21. J. A. Bingham.*† 10. Joseph Miller.

18. John R. Edie. * † 5. Owen Jones. 6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode.*† 20. Wm. Montgomery 7. Henry Chapman. 8. J. G. Jones.* 9. A. E. Roberts.*† 21. David Ritchie,* 22. S. A. Purviance.* 1.35 (g) 1.35 57 (g) 59 60 (g) 63 76 (g) 78 72 (g) 74 38 (g) 45 47 (g) 49 8.87 (g) 0.00 10. J. C. Kunkel.*+ 23. Wm. Stewart. 24. J. L. Gillis. 11. Wm. L. Dewart. 12. J. C. Montgomery. 25. John Dick.*† 13. Wm. H. Dimmick. SOUTH CAROLINA. 1. John McQueen.* 4. P. S. Brooks.* 5. James L. Orr.* 2. Wm. P. Mills. 6. Wm. W. Boyce. 3. L. M. Keitt.* VERMONT. 1. E. P. Walton. 3. H. E. Royce. 2. J. S. Morrill.*+ WISCONSIN. 1. John F. Potter,† 3. C. Billinghurst.*† 2. C.C. Washburn.*† * Members of the present Congress. Buchaneers -

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. T. B. Florence.*

2. Ed. J. Morris.

James Landy.
 H. M. Phillips.

THE FREE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF MON-ROE COUNTY, INDIANA,

Total - - - -

† Republicans -

t Know Nothings - -

Will hold its Eighteenth Quarterly Meeting in the Cou House, Bloomington, on Saturday, the 4th of April, 1857, t one o'clock, P. M. An address will be delivered by Mr. W. H. Jones. The members of the Lesgue are re-quested to attend. The Public are respectfully invited without distinction of parties.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec. F. D. L. M. C. L.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

Doses have always been associated in our minds with childhood, another word for nausea and disgust. Itaremedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting potions we were compelled to swallow for its relief. Dr. Ayer's prepara ons herald anotherera. His Cherry Pectoral is like honey on the tongue, and healing balm on the stomach. His Pills! Try them. They are sweet morsels to the tasto, and glide sugar-shod over the palate; but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and strikes with telliforce to the very foundations of disease - Cincinnati Cu

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

The prescription for Brown's Broachial Troches was originally put up by the proprietors, and sold to a few, who, finding it suited to their wants, recommended it to others, until it has thus worked its way along, and has become one of the most valuable remedies for brough affections known.- Evening Gazette, Boston. By enclosing to John I. Brown & Son, Boston, 197

ents in stamps, a box will be sent, prepaid, to any part of the United States.

LETTER FROM A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN. Haverhill, Mass., Jiene 1, 1856

GENTLEMEN: While suffering from dyspeps:a some cars since, and trying almost everything for its removal. without any benefit, I was accidentally led to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, and, after a short trial of them, found my health improving, and in time my disease radi-cally removed. Since then, I have used them in my practice, and generally with good success. I know of no medicine so well adapted to the cure of dyspepsis, in many of its aggravated forms. I have seen the most stubborn cases, which had resisted almost all the preparations commonly used for indigestion, yield as by magic such results have increased my confidence in their me licinal powers, and strengthened my convictions of the uperiority over all other instrumentalities, in the treatment of the complaints for which they are re-I would certainly advise those troubled with dyspensia to use the Bitters, and I am confident all who do so will reap great benefit, if there is nothing to contra-indicate their use.

A. R. PORTER, M. D.

Seth W. Fowle & Co. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only he SETH V FOWLE & CO. 138 Wa Mass., and for sale by their agents everywhere

POLITICAL &ACTS FOR THE PEOPLE Olmsted's Seaboard Slave States. One volume, 12mo: cloth: illustrated: price \$1.23 postage 24 cents.

From Mrs. H. B. Storee, in the Independent, February 23. Mr. Olmsted's book is the most thorough expoté of the economical view of this subject which has ever appeared; himself a practical farmer, Old World, he set out upon a tour to explore the farming of the New. His style is simple, natural, and graphic; and he is so far from being carried away by his feelings, that one sometimes wonders at the calmness with which he will relate the most astounding facts. He never hesitates to admit a merit, or give praise when it is due. The book is very thorough and accurate in its details, and is written in a style so lively, and with se much dramatic incident, as to hold the attention like a work of fiction. A friend of ours, a gen tleman of high literary culture, confessed to have

ing been beguiled to sitting more than the first half of the night to read it. Olmsted's Journey through Texas. One volume, 12mo; cloth; price \$1.25; postage

A History of the Slavery Question, from 1787 to the Present Day, as exhibited by Offi-cial Public Documents; the Debates, Yeas and Nays, and Acts of Congress; Presidents' Mes sages and Proclamations; the Laws of the Kansas Legislature; the Proceedings of the Topeka Convention; the Report of the late Committee of the House of Representatives, &c Price 50 cents; cloth 75; postage 10 cents. This work affords a thorough and impartial view of the whole subject, especially in its bear-

ngs upon Kansas-every important documen

eing given complete, in its official form-and

constitutes an invaluable storehouse of facts for the use of the people, and of politicians of every The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and the Times. An Oration delivered by George W. Curtis, on Tuesday, August 5, 1856, before the Literary Societies of Weslevan University, Middletown, Conn. Price 25 cents postage free.

The Political Essays of Parke Godwin

Esq. Contents .- Our Parties and Politics ; the Vestiges of Despotism; Our Foreign Influence and Policy; Annexation; "America for Americans;" Should we fear the Pope? The Great Question; Northern or Southern, which? Kansus must be Free. Price \$1.25; postage 15 The North and the South. A Statistical View of the Condition of the Free and Slave

States. By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn. Compiled from Official Documents. 12mo; bound in cloth; price 50 cents; postage 10 cents. If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let them read this masterly work. Let him study hese figures. Place a copy of these statistics in

the hands of every voter, and, our word for it Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 860, as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South, we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Bos

ton, thus speaks of this work : "This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population, industry, wealth, edu cation, intelligence, religion, moral advancement and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainy presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of informa-tion that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies."

All orders should be addressed to Secretary Republican Association, Washington, D. C.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, NAMELY,

Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,) Commence with North British for Nov., 1856, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for Jan., 1857. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review, or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

Biactwood, \$10.

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